

## SECTION 3. BEST PRACTICES AND HIGHLIGHTS

The following section includes a preliminary list of best practices for collecting gender and assets data based on the material presented and case studies above. There is no “one size fits all” way to collect gender and assets data, but we have identified some relevant trends for consideration that hold across countries and contexts. As the GAAP project continues we will add to this list.

- *Documentation of the gender asset gap over time:* In project evaluations it is important to look at both men’s and women’s assets and how each changes over time instead of relying just on a baseline or endline snapshot. This means that baseline and endline surveys need to be conducted; where data on assets were not disaggregated at baseline, retrospective methods can be used to construct this baseline measure.
- *Q-squared approaches:* Mixed methods are important to understanding complex gender and assets dynamics. Quantitative and qualitative work can be iterative; household surveys can be informed by qualitative work and vice versa.
- *Context matters:* methods of data collection matter and best practice will vary based on context.
- *Beyond ownership:* collection of asset data needs to go beyond ownership and look at other bundles of rights affiliated with assets including use and control.